labidson County Directory,

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Maper. WILLIAM SHANE, However, JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marchel,

Deputy Marchalo—W. H. Wifkinson, A. C. Tucker, I James A. Sievie. Merks of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-ofteio, first s. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third.

Tan Assessor-William Driver. Research Collector-A. B. Simukland. Water Tue Collector-E. B. Garrett wer-R. Benry. perintendent of the Warkhouse J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt, Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Scabury. reton of the Cetastery T. H. McBride. Gity Attorney-John McPoull Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, President ; J. E. wman, G. A. J. May field, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatu, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Jones, President; William rts, T. d. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, ouis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southite, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. owles, and John Cready.

Ponence Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne, cets - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien whold Cheatham and Claiborne. Whorf Newman, Stewart and Torner.

spiini-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. ols-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman. Sas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. ciery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Market House Roborts, Stawart and Turner Slaves -- Hough, Ctalborne and Davis.

Police-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson Springs - Hough, Claiborne and Brien. Workhouse-Chestiam, Mayfield and Knowles. Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Terner.

Post House-Mayfield, Jones and Robertsas The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesday ext preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in month, and the Common Council the second nd fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Contain-John Baugh. First Lieutenant-Wm. Yarbrough. Second Lieutenant-John H. Davis. Polloemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Da ris, Jeel Phillips, Win. Baker, John Cottrell, William haye, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett. Joyce, David Yates, and Churles Hullt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif James M. Hinton. Deputies Thomas Bo and J. K. Buchapan. Recuter-Phiness Garrett. Transpor Taylor. Coroner-N H. Belchet. Ranger-John Corbits.

Revenue Collector J. G. Britey Railroad Tax Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gowe

nd J. E. Newman. COUNTY COURT.

-Hon. James Whitworth. ment nidembi Clerk-P, Lindsley Nichol.

he Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monak in January, April, July and October. CIRCUIT COURT

All The Judge's Court meets the first Menday

Judge Hon. Nathuniel Bakter. angell angel By The Court meets the first Monday in Marc

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon, William K. Turner. Clerk-Charles E. Diggons.

war The Court meets the first Menday in April An

CHANGERY COURT. Chancellor-Hon . Samuel D. Frierson.

Clark and Master-J. E. Gleaves. Age The Court meets the first Monda | n May an

I. O. O. F. No. F. Hinn, Grand Secretary, should be also resected

Tennesser Ledge, No. 1-Mucts every Tuesday Even ing, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum mor streets. The officers for the present term, are O. S. Lesueur, N. G.; J. E. Milin, V.G.; J. L. Wenkley Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer. Frabus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the name place

every Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. Campbell, N.G.; Henry Apple, V.G.; J. L. Park, Secretary : B. F. Brown, Treasurer. Smiley Lodge, No. 90 .- Mnets at their Hall, on South

Cherry street, every Friday avening. The officers are : O. O. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallery, Treasurer.

Awrera Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Moots at the fall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Phurpday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Seiferie, Treasurer.

Ridgely Energyment, Ro. 1-Meets at the above Hall m the first and third Wednesdays of each mouth. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. Mollride, H.P.; 0. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F Hide, Scribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer

Olive Branch Emasingment, No. 4-Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wodnesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jaz. T. Belt, adnere. C.P.; Heary Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

ord's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. In antry, A. A. A. G. Propost Murshal-Headquarters at the Capitol, A.

Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - His Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster-No. - Cherry atreet. Capt. g. Stevenson. Assistant Quartermaster - Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. H. N. Lumb.

Assistant Quartermaster No. 37, Markot street -Japt. J. M. Hale. Chief Commissary-Headquarters, No 10, Vine et

Capt. R. Macfeely. Commissary of Substitutes-Broad struct. Capt. Acting Communary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Licot Charles Allen.

esidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purveyor's Office-Church street, Masonie Building J. R. Pheren, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's ole

PROSPECTUS

NASHVILLE UNION

The Namitile Union was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to scoode. It holds as friends all who support, and as fore all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Farmoon and Nationality.

With rebels and traite has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Suracun Law or rite Land, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

standing.
It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and insti-tutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and reatoring e Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

ed.
To the people of Tempasses, ever renowned for their To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the robol despotism at Richmond by a perdious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so beavily the awful quies of treaton and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigiliance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaridous mon who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillery of shame, no matter how high their "then in society. Let it be shown how the soffity ind defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marsoding bands of free-booters and moss troopers over our State, kid-uspping negroes, stealing borses and cattle, breaking into houses, burding railroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the trath, as long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere and as in the discomination of facts and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

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All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The ourrent transactions in Tennessee for months to tome will be highly interesting to all lovers of their ch month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Umon will farnish the earliest and most reliable history of these evenis

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Marriage and Funeral Notices,

When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates. Announcements of Candidates.

culess by special agreement. We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the

Cash required in advance for all advertisements,

apove rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to WM. CAMERON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disposes

Masurman, Tenn., July 12, 1863.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Union and Beaderick Streets.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1862.

To Our Subscribers.

We find after a few months experience that it is impossible to collect the small amount due us for the Daily in the city, with the rugularity that should attend that department, without more time and attention than we can well afford to bestow upon it. In the future we will be governed by the cash in advance principle, and by that "vigorous policy" hope to render profitable, that which up to the present time has been a burden. From this date no paper will be delivered from this office unless paid for in advance. When the time paid for expires, ther per will be discontinued, unless ren 1 in time to prevent it. Our Agent ... anot afford to call on any one three or four times for the paltry sum of twenty cents, and then perhaps not get it. All subscribers in arrears will please pay the route agent on application.

To Whom it May Concern.

I am directed by Major-General Ross-CRANS, commanding the military department of the Cumberland, to publish the following as a guidance to all parties having business transactions with any officer, or agent of the Quartermaster's Department. Particular attention is solicited to all the points referred to, from all citizens, and settlers in Tennessee, or where the army or any of its detachments may be found.

The officers of the Quartermaster's Department have special charge of the matter of Fuel, Forage, Straw, Transportation, its repairs and maintenance and while in the field have under certain restrictions, understood by themselves, authority to provide the articles above specified for the use of the troops,

and transportation in their charge. Supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department must be purchased or, procured by the officers of that Department, or agents appointed only by the approval of the Sceretary of War .-Should officers or agenta be supplied with funds, immediate payment should be made for all purchases made from, and for services rendered, by loyal persons.

When purchases are made by any Quartermaster or agent not supplied with funds for payment, certified accounts of purchase must be given in triplicate and in form; the certificate stating the artileles purchased will be accounted for at the close of the month of purchase, on their monthly reports to the Department at Washington. Citizens or camp followers are not to be authorized to make purchases on account of the Quartermaster's Department. No payments can be mace except on the certificate of the authorized officer making the purchase, and no receipt, suemorandium, or certificate, except given as above described, will be en-To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL tertained by any disbursing Quarter-

Officers making purchases of supplies for the Quartermaster's Department are | much to sustain the rebellion. held directly responsible to the Taeasury of the United States for the legality of their purchases, and are also held strictly accountable for the proper, care and distribution of all supplies received, and purchased: this accountability is monthly, and must be so stated in their certificates of purchase otherwise the certificate is valueless, and is so considered by the disbursing officer.

Brigade and Regimental Quartermasters should always add to their signature cessity of the General Commanding sup-the number of the regiment to which plying the starving people from the the number of the regiment to which they belong, and the State from which the regiment comes, or their official signature is incomplete.

Officers have no right to seize or press private property for their own use, nor for the use of the government, without authority from the commanding general. When such authority is delegated, the certificates, as above described, are required by the laws of the United States, and all others are valueless.

J. G. CHANDLER, Capt. and Asst. Q'rmaster, U.S.A. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1862 .- 10t

Proclamation of the Governor.

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee is now, and has been, without a full representation in the XXXVIIth Congress of the United States of America; and responding to our appeal to the North in whereas it is believed, upon information received, that a large majority of the voters of the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts of this State, as apportioned by the Act passed February 20th, 1852, have given evidence of their loyalty and allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States,

Now, therefore I, ANDERW JOHNSON, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, in order to secure to the loyal electors of these two Congressional Districts their constitutional representation in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, have deemed it proper to issue this my proclamation, appointing and ordering elections to be held on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1862, to fill the vacancies in the XXXVIIth Congress of the United States of America in the following Districts, to wit: The Ninth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Henry, Weakly, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Tipton, Gibson, Carroll and Henderson.

The Teath Congressional District, composed of the counties of Madison, Haywood, Hardeman, Fayette, and Shel-

Writs of election will be issued, and the election held at the places designated by law, and the proceedings under said writs returned to the office of the Secretary of State. The judges appointed to hold said elections, in addition to the oath prescribed by section 844 of the Code of Tennessee, shall further swear that they will permit no person to vote whom they believe to be disloyal to the Government of the United States.

And no person will be considered as an elector qualified to vote, who, in addition to the qualifications now required by law, does not give satisfactory evidence to the judges holding said election of his loyalty to the Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I, ANDREW JOHNson, Governor of the State of Tennessee, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces thereof, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this the 8th day of December, A. D.

By the Governor: ANDREW JOHNSON. EDWARD H. EAST,

Secretary of State.

Contraband Trade.

In pursuance of orders from General Rosecrans to secure the shipment of army supplies, and to prevent contraband trade, Gen. Boyle has ordered that the shipment by Adams Express Company be restricted to two cars, and that no goods be shipped without permits from the Collector of Costoms at this port, with certifled invoices and the oath prescribed by the Treasury Department. Goods shipped from points east of this place will be stopped here until the law is complied with. Extensive contraband trade has been carried over the railroad through Adams Express to the exclusion of army stores. This contraband trade is kept up successfully, and has done

We are glad to learn that Gen. Rosecrans and General Boyle are taken measares to stop the contraband trade through this city and from the towns on the Ohio river. No goods will be shipped by railroad South except on special permits until General Rosecrans' army is supplied so as to move. It is to be hoped that General Rosscrans will allow a few cars to the merchants at Nashville and points on the railroad to ship staple goods and groceries to supply the citizens and for family consumption. This will prevent suffering of the people and avoid the nearmy stores. We trust steps will be taken to prevent army sutlers and others from the fraudulent shipping of contraband goods, and confine the transportation to army supplies and supplies for the people. Louisville Journal.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MESSAGE. - A Washington despatch says the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the President designs sending to Congress a Supplementary Message, when it shall be ready to proceed to business, and that there are many reasons why such a communithat period than at present -- Louisville of the estates of the General Government Journal.

[Frem the St. Louis Democra ...]

organ of the Sucker State Democracy, behalf of National aid for Emancipation in Missiouri, said :"

"Let those who derive the benefit foot

up the bill. We have no doubt Missouri would have been greatly benefitted, would have made still further advances in material prosperity, had her vast system of railroads been completed; and particularly so had the other States of the Union been made responsible for the cost. Her increased growth in this behalf would not have been without its compensating advantages to her neighbors, and would have added to the general wealth, but would it not have been absurb in the Missouri Democrat to have called upon the Northern States to tax themselves to pro-

duce this advantageous Missouri result?

In reply we took occasion to refer to the fact that the above argument came with an ill grace from a Democratic organ | coast, of Illinois, a State which, through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, had received aid from the General Government for the purpose of building her railroads, to the extent of millions of dollars, in the sape of Government lands donated by Congress for that purpose, and which belonged to the people of Missouri as much as to the people of Illinois, quite as much so as the moneys in the Government sub-treasury.

The Register, in response to this, admits the facts as stated by us. Illinois did receive efficient and liberal aid in the building of her railroad system, from donation, to help build Illinois railroads, she made money by the operation, as she owned other lands which were enhanced in value, in consequence of the railroads, to a greater extent than the value of the, land she gave away. Hence she, in fact, gave nothing. She simply made a loan in the form of a Congressional grant, and got her money back with interest, in the increased sales of her other property. Says the Register :

But was not the obligation reciprocal? Did Massachusetts or Missouri tax themselves a dollar for the purpose? Did not the government realize the full price of the lands which she bad been asking for their price into the national treasury, and relieving herself of an annual expense for the maintenance of numerous land offices in the State? In this transaction Illinois is under no obligation to the other States of the nation for a dollar by extra taxation. On the contrary, the benefits were mutual, reciprocal. The nation speedily got rid of its lands, at its own original price, and the State got a magnificent railroad, which, developing her immense latent resources, brought under cultivation whole counties of idle acres, increased the national production and the national wealth. Instead of obligation, the nation only permitted Illinois to give value to government property which it previously had not."

contribution, through Congress, to nid Missouri in freeing herself from slavery. We endeavored to show, and we think successfully, that such contribution would be simply a loan with a certainty of speedy repayment; that the benefits which the free States of the North would derive from having Missiouri made free like themselves, would greatly outweigh all their contributions for that purpose; that such would of necessity prove to be the case, from the better communication it would secure between the free States east and west of her, from her own increased development in consequence and expanded commercial relations with her neighbors, and the enlarged revenues she would, under the national tax law, be enabled to pay into the national treas-

But theirs is another-consideration in this connection, in favor of the proposiprecisely the case made in argument by the Register. It grows out of the fact, that the Government is to-day a large land-holder in Missouri. She owns millions of acres here. She has offered them for sale year after year, without finding a purchaser. So long have some of them been in the market, that under the graduation law, their price has been reduced to twelve and one half cents per acre, and yet they are begging for a sale. Now, remove the incubus of slavery which is pressing down upon Missouri, and open up the broad government domain within her boundaries, now lying waste and idle and involving a constant bill of expense, to the unobstructed immigration of the bardy sons of the free North, who are constantly pressing westward in quest of homes, and how much longer would this state of things continue? It is no exaggeration to say that emancipation in Missouri would, on the day it was accomplished, although cation can be made more satisfactorily at | that day were to-morrow, swell the value in Missouri to the extent of millions of

dollars, if not to the full amount it would Convicted Out of its own Mouth.

The Illinois State Register, the central regan of the Sucker State Democracy, esponding to our appeal to the North in souri. After arguing the condition of its own State so well; we can scarcely see how it fails to advocate the claims of Missouri, for which the case of Illinois stands as such an excellent precedent.

Advance in Sugar.

The planters in Louisiana have advanced in their prices upon this important article of luxury for the following

1. The recent frosts have bit the cane and none but an inferior article of sugar can be made from frost-bitten cane.

2. The want of oil absolutely neces samy for the running of the machinery. 3. It requires more hands, by two-fold, to grind and gather the cane than is does to cultivate it, and planters from the river will not hire their negroes upon the

4. The great number of negroes al-ready taken away, and the fear, if the crop is perfected, the Yankees will take it from them.

These reasons have greatly advanced the prices, and next year it believed, the supply will not be one hogshead to the county in the Confederate States - N. O. National Advocate, Nov. 17.

The Tobacco Crop.

We understand that the tobacco crop in Lancaster county is fully as large as that of last year, and although the leaf Congress, out of property belonging equally to the people of the whole nation. But, says the Register, although the Government did give her porperty, as a on the alert to secure their share of the on the alert to secure their share of the crop, but as yet have not commenced buying. Tobacco is on the rise and will get higher, and growers would do well to post themselves up in regard to the price by taking the papers. A failure to do so may involve a very serious loss to them. Last year, large sums were realized by speculators who bought the crop at much less than its real value, a thing they could very easily do, on account of those who sold being unacquainted with the market.-Lancaster Express.

THE NORTHWEST INDIAN TROUBLES Again:-The St. Paul, (Min.,) Pioner years, without purchasers? Did she not says that Mr. McTetridge, who arrived sell them almost instantaneously, putting in St. Paul from Pembina, reports that a faw days before he left, a party of Pembina trappers had returned from the region of country near Devil's Lake, some two thousand miles from St. Joseph, and states that one thousand Sioux Indians are encamped there, and that Little Crow was supposed to be with them. The trappers found that the grass had been burned clear to the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of a small fract south of Devil's Lake, where the Indians were encamped. They expressed no desire to harm them -who were half-breeds-but inquired very particularly whether there were any Indians yet remaining on Red river. They said that they did not intend harming the half-breeds, or any one across the line. They report their having plenty Precisely. We admit the force and accuracy of the statement. But it is our argument, exactly in favor of national get their winter supplies from the Hudson Bay Company, and do all their trad-ing with them. The settlers at St. Joseph had nearly all left, and gone to Fort Garry. A determination is expressed to open the war against the frontier settlers in the spring.

This shows very conclusively that a large military force should be stationed somewhere in that section of country.

A NATURAL SOLUTION .- Aunt Sally, as she is called in our village, had lived a few years with us when she buried a second busband, the first having been buried in Rushville, some ten miles north, where she was first married. Speaking of her great and recent affliction, she said : " We all have our trials and troubles, but I am most crazy now to know which of my two dear husbands I shall be buried alongside of." She went so nearly crazy about it, that she finally had to decide the question by taking a

NAVAL -- The United States storeship Release, Acting Lieut. D. P. Upton, commanding, arrived on the 4th of October at Algesiras to blockade the Sumter, which vessel lays at Gibraltar still at

. Hearing something said the other day about a "mosquito-fleet," our Youngest Jester remarked that "he supposed the grappling irons aboard that fleet, were called the galley-nippera."

"I don't believe its any use to vaccinate for small-pox," said a backwoods Kentuckian, for I had a child vaccinated, and in less than a week after he fell out of a window and was killed."

A Scotchman asked an Irishman why were half-farthings coined in England? The answer was: "To give Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe to charitable an-